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LETTER DATED 5 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement by the President of the Azerbaijani Republic, Mr. A. Elchibey, on revealing the truth about crimes committed against Azerbaijanis and perpetuating the memory of the victims of Armenian terrorism.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Permanent Representative

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Annex

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE AZERBAIJANI REPUBLIC, MR. A. ELCHIBEY

The forces which today are encroaching on Azerbaijani lands with the insane idea of creating "Greater Armenia from sea to sea" have, for more than 170 years, been carrying out, openly or covertly, a policy of genocide against Caucasian Turkic peoples.

After the Russian Empire captured the Caucasus and, in particular, after the destruction of the Baku, Derbent, Kuba, Shcheka, Shirvan, Lenkoran, Gyandzha, Karabakh, Nakhichevan, and Erivan khanates, a consistent mass settlement of Armenians in age-old Azerbaijani lands and the expulsion of Azerbaijanis began. For that purpose, a special Armenian area called the Armenian Region was established, which subsequently became the province of Yerevan. The people of northern Azerbaijan, which was divided into five parts according to provinces, was subjected, within the framework of the colonial provinces, to merciless Armenian and imperial oppression.

Historical facts indicate that in 1828 and 1829 alone, 130,000 Armenians from countries in the Middle East were resettled in lands which were now called Armenia; another 600,000 Armenians came subsequently. In this way, the area's population increased from 161,700 in 1831 to 1,014,000 in 1914. At the same time, a total of 1.5 million Azerbaijanis were expelled from these territories.

From 1905 to 1907 and from 1914 to 1920, bloody clashes and massacres were provoked and approximately half a million people fell victim to overt Armenian terror.

As a result of the anti-Turkic Dashnak policy of "cleansing" (elimination of Turkic peoples), the number of Azerbaijanis living in Armenia decreased from 575,000 in 1918 to 11,000 in 1920, that is, 98 per cent were annihilated or expelled. In spite of the fact that Azerbaijanis were partially repatriated in subsequent years to their native lands and that in 1979 their numbers had increased to 161,000, the size of this ethnic group was not restored and it decreased, compared to its former size, by 3 and 1/2 times. In Azerbaijan, on the other hand, newly arrived Armenians settled down and their numbers increased from 240,000 in 1922 to 483,500 in 1970, in other words, they more than doubled.

From 1918 to 1920, atrocities were committed against Azerbaijanis throughout Armenia. Totally innocent men, women and children were subjected to unbelievably cruel torture and were killed. According to reports in the Armenian, Georgian, Azerbaijani and Turkish press, 60 villages were destroyed and the entire male population killed in the districts of Igdir and Echmiadzin; 22 villages were destroyed and 60,000 persons killed in the province of Geicha, 84 villages and 15,000 homes were destroyed in Eni

Bayazida; all the villages in the district of Yerevan and 96 villages and towns in the districts of Echmiadzin and Syurmala were destroyed; and 115 villages were destroyed and approximately 10,000 persons, including 4,472 women and children, were killed in the district of Zangezur. An appeal by Muslims living in the province of Yerevan addressed to the United States in 1919 indicated that 88 villages had been destroyed, 1,920 homes burnt down and 131,970 men killed. During those same years, in the mountainous and foothill areas of Karabakh approximately 150 Muslim villages were completely destroyed and the entire population plundered; part of the population was killed and the remainder was expelled by force of arms.

In 1918, members of the Dashnak movement killed tens of thousands of peaceful citizens in Baku, Shemakha, Kuba and other areas. In the mountain park in Baku alone, 18,000 victims of genocide were buried. In May 1920, the invading eleventh Red Army, with direct help from the Armenians, killed more than 12,000 Azerbaijanis in Gyandzha.

Research shows that the number of Azerbaijanis, Turks and Kurds who were killed, wounded, or forceably expelled, or who incurred material damage through Armenian terrorism in only two massacres that occurred in the Transcaucasian region in the first quarter of this century amounted to 2 million. The peaceful Azerbaijani population was plundered and persecuted in 1907 by the 100,000-man Armenian army, called the "Zinovary", in 1918 by Dashnak regiments in Baku and the Armenian military-terrorist "Chëtnik" and "Khmbabet" detachments in Karabakh and Zangezur, and in 1920 by the so-called Andronik "volunteer corps" and the 40,000 members of the armed forces of the Dashnak Government.

This national massacre was completed by the concession to Armenia of age-old Azerbaijani lands covering a total area of 9,800 square kilometres in the Basarkechars area of the district of Eni Bayazida, the Vedibasar area of the district of Yerevan, and the Zangezur district of the province of Gyandzha, which whet the usurpers' appetite for further territorial claims.

Leading Armenian officials, particularly the Shaumyan, Mirzoyan and Mikoyan group, caused great harm to our people by conducting an anti-Turkic policy in the Republic for many years. Owing to their criminal acts, the repression under Stalin and Beria was particularly severe in Azerbaijan. During the period of the totalitarian regime, hundreds of thousands of Azerbaijanis, primarily members of the intelligentsia, were subjected to cruel persecution and branded "enemies of the people", "kulaks", "nationalists", "panturkists", and "panislamists", and were shot or exiled to Siberia, Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

In Armenia, Azerbaijani cultural and historical monuments were plundered and mosques were destroyed; and the names of approximately 2,000 populated areas and place names of Azerbaijani origin were changed, including 465 villages during the period from 1933 to 1973 and 97 villages in April 1991. From 1947 to 1951, under the pretext of "expanding cotton production", 150,000 Azerbaijanis living in the mountainous part of Armenia were forcibly resettled

in the Mugan and Mil steppe regions. The process of turning Armenia into a monoethnic republic was continued in subsequent years through various methods.

Beginning in January 1988, provocative anti-Turkic and anti-Muslim sentiments were openly supported in Armenia. In Kafan, Yerevan, Masis, Dipizhan, Sisian, Kirovakan, Gukarka and other populated areas, acts of mass vandalism were carried out, as a result of which 225 persons were killed and 1,154 wounded, and 230,000 persons, including 15,000 Kurds and several thousand Russians, became refugees. The Armenians achieved their desired goal - creation of a monoethnic republic. Today in all of Armenia there is not a single Azerbaijani.

During the same period, the Karabakh adventure was under way and acts designed to instil fear in the Azerbaijani people were committed. In January 1990, troops of the empire were brought into Baku; peaceful inhabitants were shot; a curfew was imposed in the Republic for a long period; and mass arrests and other illegal acts were carried out.

For the fifth year now, Armenian armed forces have been waging an undeclared war in the territory of sovereign Azerbaijan. As a result, 119 Azerbaijani villages, towns and cities, including 56 populated areas in Karabakh, have been destroyed; and thousands of peaceful inhabitants, including women, children and elderly persons, have been killed or maimed. More than 230,000 persons have became refugees in their own land. The towns of Lachin and Shusha were occupied and burned to the ground. On 26 February 1992 the most horrible crime in recorded history was committed: more than 2,000 peaceful inhabitants of the town of Khojaly were shot in cold blood, maimed or taken prisoner by war criminals. The homes of approximately 10,000 persons were destroyed and their inhabitants were dispersed as refugees to other places.

Armenian terrorism, which was organized in the last century as a weapon of the empire against the Muslim population, knows no bounds. Not only in Azerbaijan but also in many other countries of the world the lives of hundreds of innocent persons have been taken, civilian aircraft and helicopters have been destroyed, passenger trains, buses and vessels blown up, and institutions and homes set on fire.

Drawing the attention of the world community to the fact that Armenians are resorting to cruel and, at the same time, senseless acts in pursuit of their criminal objectives, condemning all manifestations of terrorism and racial, national and religious intolerance and taking account of the moral and legal needs of those that have in one way or another suffered from violence, I consider it necessary to draw up a special juridical document on revealing the atrocities committed against Azerbaijanis and perpetuating the memory of the victims of Armenian terrorism and to refer all related questions to an in-depth discussion by the general public and political groups.

I believe that the opening of State and former party archives and a detailed analysis of all the documents and events will make it possible to

restore the good name of thousands of innocent persons and show in its true light the difficult path traversed by our people. Responsible workers in relevant organizations and departments, first and foremost, members of the creative intelligentsia, should be involved in this task. I hope that carrying out this honourable mission will serve to protect human rights, affirm justice and restore the truth, which some have sought to expunge from history.

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LETTER DATED 5 MARCH 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia fully shares the Security Council's concern over the continuation of war in former Bosnia-Herzegovina, particularly over the escalation of the conflict in eastern Bosnia. We also appreciate the interest of the Security Council and the United Nations as a whole in putting an early end to the civil, religious and inter-ethnic war in former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

However, it is our impression that the States members of the Security Council, as well as the broader international public, are not in possession of all relevant facts concerning the present escalation of the conflict in former Bosnia-Herzegovina, so we consider that it would be useful if the Security Council members were advised of these facts while taking their positions and stands in the future.

For more than two months the Muslim forces have pursued a military offensive in former Bosnia-Herzegovina, particularly in eastern Bosnia. In that offensive the Muslim forces destroy entire Serb settlements in the most brutal way and carry out genocidal violence and massacres of the Serb population. All this is known to the world public since it was reported by world television, press and radio corporations.

It is of particular concern that, in addition to the offensive against the Serb population in the territory of former Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Muslim forces do not stop short of overt attack against the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

On 31 December 1992, in the afternoon, Muslim extremists fired from the territory of former Bosnia-Herzegovina a number of mortar shells at the Perucac hydroelectric power plant near Bajina Basta. During the shelling, one grenade fell also in the area of the municipality of Ljubovija, causing substantial material damage.

On 1 January 1993, Muslim forces opened small-arms fire from the Josanicka Reka area across the Drina River at vehicles and passers-by on the Mali Zvornik-Ljubovija road in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The traffic was halted for two hours.

On 7 January 1993, Muslim forces carried out an infantry attack against the village of Kravica in the municipality of Bratunac and captured the strategically important hamlet of Siljkovici. Nine citizens of Serb nationality were killed and 20 wounded in that attack. The surviving villagers fled the same day to the villages of Uzovnice, Crnce and Lacin in the municipality of Ljubovija in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. About 300 refugees from Kravica were accommodated in these villages and in Ljubovija itself.

On 8 January 1993, at 9.30 a.m., Muslim forces from the area of the village of Markovici (Bosnia-Herzegovina) opened small-arms fire at the Perucac security post in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

On 10 January 1993, at about 3 p.m., Muslim forces from the area of the village of Voljevica (Bosnia-Herzegovina), opened fire from two anti-aircraft machine-guns at the area of the villages of Grabovica and Podnemic, about 3 kilometres south of Ljubovija.

On 15 January 1993, Muslim forces opened mortar fire (15 grenades) from the area of the village of Bjelovac (Bosnia-Herzegovina) at the village of Grabovica in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

On 16 January 1993, in early morning hours, Muslim extremists carried out a frontal attack against the Serb border municipality of Skelani. The bridge connecting this township with Bajina Basta was also engaged with heavy fire, because of which evacuation of the wounded and civilians was halted for several hours. On that occasion the extremists burnt down all Serb villages upstream the Drina River in the municipality of Skelani. Muslim forces also attacked the town of Bajina Basta and the Perucac security post. Fifteen grenades fell on the town itself and 25 on the security post. One person was injured and a local department store and adjacent buildings in the town of Bajina Basta were substantially damaged. In addition, Muslim forces opened heavy fire at bridge access roads and the bridge at Skelani itself over which the civilian population fled and the wounded and dead were being evacuated. Muslim infantry men reached the bridge itself and threatened to prevent the evacuation of, and to massacre, the refugees, the wounded and the dead, while a few members of the Muslim army crossed in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

On 17 January 1993, Muslim forces fired twice (from 3-9 p.m.) several shells from 60-mm mortars and a WASP rocket launcher at the Perucac hydroelectric power plant and security post. The attacks were carried out from the territory of former Bosnia-Herzegovina. Small-arms fire was opened also at the "Jagostica" security post.

On 18 January 1993, Muslim forces from the area of the village of Kunjevac attacked the area of the village of Grabovac in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, firing nine grenades from an 82-mm mortar. There were no casualties and no damage was done.

On the same day a group of Muslims tried to cross into the area of Bajina Basta and Perucac in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from the territory of former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

On 20 January 1993, about 3.30 p.m., Muslim forces fired three grenades from an 82-mm mortar at the area of Bajina Basta.

On 21 January 1993, Muslim forces carried out a general attack against the village of Setihovo and the valleys of Strmica and Stragacine in the municipality of Rudo (Bosnia-Herzegovina) in the vicinity of the border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, using poison gases in that attack. Several hundreds of civilians of Serb nationality from that region fled before the Muslim units to the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards Priboj.

On 24 January 1993, Muslim forces opened fire on four occasions at a border patrol of the army of Yugoslavia in the area of Bajina Basta.

On 25 January 1993, Muslim forces from the area of the village of Osatica (Bosnia-Herzegovina) opened machine-gun fire on several occasions at the Perucac hydroelectric power plant and at customs officials of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the security posts of Sjeverin and Raca belonging to the 16th frontier battalion from Bajina Basta.

On 29 January 1993, Muslim forces shelled the area of Perucac. Seven 62- and 82-mm mortar shells fired from the territory of former Bosnia-Herzegovina landed in the vicinity of the hydroelectric power plant and the Jezero hotel in which members of the army of Yugoslavia were accommodated. The Jezero hotel was damaged in this attack.

On the same day, Muslim extremists shelled a facility of the army of Yugoslavia in the village of Podnemic in the municipality of Bajina Basta.

On 31 January 1993, Zoran Bogdanovic, born in 1966 at Rastiste, was killed on the Perucac-Rastiste road in the municipality of Bajina Basta by a sniper bullet fired from the territory of former Bosnia-Herzegovina. This road was under the sniper fire of Muslim extremists all day long.

On 3 February 1993, a mortar shell was fired and exploded in the Stara Ljubovija settlement in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Two houses and the power transmission lines were damaged from the explosion.

On 5 February 1993, Muslim units opened fire at the area of Vrhpolje, the municipality of Ljubovija. On that occasion a soldier of the frontier unit of the army of Yugoslavia was hit with a sniper bullet.

On the same day, Muslim extremists carried out aggression against the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the vicinity of Plevlja, attacking two border villages of Kovacevici and Zmeljani.

On 6 February 1993, Muslim forces continued the operations from the territory of former Bosnia-Herzegovina against the area of Plevlja. From the positions at Ogleceve and Bukovice fire was opened against members of the army of Yugoslavia. On that occasion one soldier of the army of Yugoslavia was killed and one wounded.

On the same day, Muslim extremists, stationed at Kunjarac, in the municipality of Bratunac, opened fire across the Drina River at members of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia at Vrhpolje, in the municipality of Ljubovija.

On 7 February 1993, Muslim forces from the area of the municipality of Srebrenica opened fire at the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The fire was targeted at the members of the army of Yugoslavia and the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia stationed in the village of Jagostica, in the municipality of Bajina Basta. Three mortar shells were fired at the security post of the army of Yugoslavia at Jagostica. Muslim extremists also opened fire from two boats on the Drina River at the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

On 10 February 1993, Muslim forces stationed in the locality of Nazuk, in the municipality of Zvornik, fired a 205-mm artillery shell at Banja Koviljaca. The shell landed in the close vicinity of the elementary school in that town and caused substantial material damage.

On 13 February 1993, Muslim extremists massacred the civilian population in the villages of Pisanica, Trpinje and Ponikve, in the municipality of Cajnice. During the attack against the said villages the Muslim forces violated the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the area of Plevlja.

Of particular concern is the fact that Muslim forces have directed their attacks at the Perucac hydroelectric power plant dam near Bajina Basta with the intent to destroy it. There is no need to assure you of the disastrous consequences that would ensue from the destruction of the Perucac hydroelectric power plant from the aspect of human casualties, material damage and the environment.

These facts are clear evidence that, by committing aggression against the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Muslim forces and their leadership not only carry out continued violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of a sovereign State, a United Nations Member State, in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, but also have the intention to provoke international armed intervention.

At the same time I wish to inform you that the destruction of the Visegrad hydroelectric power plant is the aim of the latest offensives of the Muslim forces in eastern Bosnia. Destruction of the Visegrad hydroelectric power plant would, among other things, cause the destruction of the old Drina bridge at Visegrad, a historic and cultural medieval monument of first-rate significance for Europe.

I am confident that the Security Council will accord appropriate attention to, and bear in mind, the facts I have presented as it considers the situation in former Bosnia-Herzegovina in the future.

I take this opportunity to draw your attention once again to the fact that, like on countless previous occasions during the civil war in former Bosnia-Herzegovina and the negotiations conducted with the aim of bringing an

end to that war, the Muslim forces have launched a massive military offensive precisely at the time when important meetings are being prepared for the purpose of finding a solution to the crisis in former Bosnia-Herzegovina or at the time when progress is being made in the negotiations and when they are yielding positive results. This offensive, which is still under way, has the same aim, too. May I also point out that this offensive and attacks against the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are aimed not only at provoking foreign intervention but also at drawing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia into the civil war in former Bosnia-Herzegovina.

I assure you that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will continue to display maximum restraint with regard to all these provocations since an urgent and unconditional cessation of war rather than its continuation and escalation in former Bosnia-Herzegovina is in its paramount interest.

I wish to point out also on this occasion that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia continues to uphold the principle of a peaceful solution to the civil war in former Bosnia-Herzegovina and stands ready to render its own maximum contribution towards achieving that end. Rest assured that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will unconditionally accept each and every solution to the crisis in former Bosnia-Herzegovina on which all three sides to the conflict achieve an agreement.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 3 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BOTSWANA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Botswana to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit for circulation a statement made by the Honourable Minister of Presidential Affairs and Public Administration Lt. General M. S. Merafhe to the National Assembly on Botswana's participation in the United Nations Operations in Mozambique and Somalia.

The Permanent Mission would be grateful if the statement could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Statement by the Minister of Presidential Affairs and Public Administration, Hon. Lt. General M. S. Merafhe, to the National Assembly on the participation of Botswana Defence Force in the United Nations Operations in Mozambique and Somalia

Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the civil war that has been devastating Mozambique ever since attainment of independence in 1975. We are also aware of the Rome Peace Agreement which was signed on 4 October 1992, by the President of Mozambique, Mr. Joachim Chissano, and the RENAMO (Résistência Nacional Moçambicana) leader, Mr. Afonso Dhiakama.

Botswana has always been associated with efforts aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the conflict in Mozambique as a front-line State and a member of other regional and international organizations. Honourable members will recall that in September 1992, President Chissano and Mr. Dhiakama met here in Gaborone to talk about the prospects for peace in Mozambique. It was at that meeting that a common understanding for building peace in Mozambique was established. The Gaborone meeting was therefore a breakthrough.

Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 797 (1992) in December 1992, in which the Council decided to establish a United Nations Operation in Mozambique, Botswana was asked to contribute a battalion alongside other Members of the United Nations for the purpose of constituting a peace-keeping force in that country.

The purpose of the aforementioned resolution, amongst others, is to assist in creating an atmosphere conducive to the conduct of a general election in that country.

Botswana and Mozambique belong to the same region of southern Africa. We are both front-line States and members of SADC and other international organizations. Since the independence of Mozambique in 1975, the two countries have enjoyed cordial relations and fruitful cooperation. It is therefore only logical and natural that Botswana should accept the invitation from the United Nations to serve in the United Nations Operation in Mozambique. Accordingly, Botswana will send a battalion consisting of 670 members of the Botswana Defence Force to participate alongside other international forces. We accept this invitation not only because Mozambique is a friend and partner in development, we accept it also because Botswana has the obligation to assume its responsibilities to advance the cause of peace, democracy and human rights under the auspices of the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that this Honourable House and the Nation at large will now have a clear indication of why the Botswana Defence Force personnel are being deployed as part of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to brief the House about the continuation of our force in the humanitarian relief operation in Somalia.

Honourable members will recall that in the statement of 11 December 1992, delivered by my colleague, the Minister for Commerce and Industry, it was indicated that the mission to Somalia was conceived as a short-term operation, for the purpose of bringing humanitarian relief to the people of Somalia. By all accounts, the Unified Task Force or Operation Restore Hope in Somalia has been highly successful. Feeding centres have been established and transport routes to these centres have been opened. As I briefed the House on my visit to Somalia recently the Botswana Defence is performing excellently in these operations.

Mr. Speaker, the United Nations Secretary-General has formally requested Botswana to participate in the second phase of the United Nations Operation in Somalia. It would have been very difficult to turn down the request from the United Nations. Botswana has contributed to what has turned out to be a successful operation in phase one. It is only logical that we continue in phase two. In addition, phase two will be a purely United Nations operation. Botswana must be seen to shoulder its responsibilities in the United Nations when the opportunity arises. The Somali tragedy is a humanitarian cause which we must champion as a democratic country. However, Botswana's participation in phase two will be reduced from the current level of 300 to 200 men, in the light of manpower constraints.

Mr. Speaker, before concluding my statement, Honourable members may wish to know that the costs of our participation in both Somalia and Mozambique will be borne by the United Nations.

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Item 79 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 8 March 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from His Excellency Mr. Dobrica Cosić, President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 79 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/48/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 8 March 1993 from the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General

On the occasion of the departure of General Satish Nambiar from the post of Commander of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) on the soii of former Yugoslavia, I should like to convey through you as well our gratitude for General Nambiar's committed efforts and his contribution to peace.

In the exercise of his very difficult mission on the soil of this tormented land in which a religious, civil and inter-ethnic war is raging, he managed to remain consistent, just and truthful in his perceptions and his efforts to deal with diverse and numerous difficulties. As a soldier, democrat and peacemaker he demonstrated the highest moral and professional virtues in the conduct of the United Nations peace operation, thereby contributing to preventing a further escalation of the war in these parts.

Expressing due respect for General Nambiar and our sincere regret upon his withdrawal, I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to assure you once again that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and I personally, will continue to spare no effort to put an end to the hostilities on Yugoslav soil and to have mutual problems settled by political negotiation.

I rely on the UNPROFOR troops now under the command of General Lars Eric Wahlgren, in the name of a more peaceful future for the afflicted, to remain on our soil, to continue to operate efficiently and to live up to their humane mission in the aim of the attainment of peace.

May I once again express my gratitude to you personally, to General Nambiar and to the United Nations Organization for their peacemaking mission.

(Signed) Dobrica COSIĆ

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Item 79 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 8 March 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from His Excellency Mr. Radoje Kontić, Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 79 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/48/50.

ANNEX

Letter dated 8 March 1993 from the Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General

In the letter I sent to you on 29 January 1993, I addressed a request to you to recommend to the Security Council to extend the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) for a further 12-month period. The Security Council has approved your report and the recommendation made on 10 February 1993 and has made a decision to extend provisionally the UNPROFOR mandate until 31 March 1993.

In keeping with Security Council resolution 807 (1993) of 19 February 1993, I wish to inform you that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is of the view that it is indispensable for the UNPROFOR mandate to be further extended even after 31 March, and that its efficient operation should be ensured in compliance with the Peace Keeping Operation Plan, established by Council resolution 743 (1992), this being the only way security and stability can be preserved in the United Nations protected areas.

The presence of UNPROFOR, as emphasized in my last letter, made it possible to maintain fragile peace in the United Nations protected areas. Thereby, further confrontation and an escalation of the war have been avoided. Some initial results of the negotiating process are in sight, with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia taking a very active part in them, even though it is not directly involved in the conflict.

Regrettably, the continuous Croatian aggression in the United Nations protected areas, notwithstanding the strongest Security Council condemnation, is a classical example of a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the Vance Plan; the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia resolutely supports the Plan and seeks to see its provisions fully implemented.

By its present aggression on the Serbian population in the United Nations protected areas, Croatia is seeking to continue what it started a year ago. In so doing, it does not even shirk from attacking UNPROFOR forces. The Croatian refusal to carry out the provisions of Security Council resolution 802 (1993), its continual announcements of its readiness to invade the United Nations protected areas, the build-up of fresh troops at the Krajina borders, as well as its armed and other provocations at its border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the Prevlaka Peninsula region, pose the danger of a further escalation and intensification of the war in this area and the imminence of a dramatic deterioration of the situation there.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is in full agreement with the assessment expressed in your report dated 10 February 1993, to the effect that the withdrawal of the United Nations protection forces from the United Nations protected areas would "almost certainly result in the resumption of large-scale hostilities in the areas where they are deployed".

Given the reasons adduced, it is obvious that the presence of United Nations peace forces is even more necessary now than a year ago to protect the Serbian people in the Krajinas. There is no doubt that keeping peace and security in these areas directly contributes to the Geneva and New York negotiating processes.

In view of the fact that, on the basis of your report, a new Security Council decision is pending on the extension of the UNPROFOR mandate, please take note of the fact that the presence of UNPROFOR in the protected areas is an essential factor for the creation of the necessary conditions for the reaching of a political settlement to the problem. In your efforts, you can count, as always, on the full cooperation and assistance of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

I avail myself of this opportunity to thank you once again for your understanding and efforts.

I look forward to a positive Security Council decision on the extension of the UNPROFOR mandate for the next 12-month period.

(Signed) Dr. Radoje KONTIĆ
Federal Prime Minister

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S/25383
9 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SAN MARINO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated 16 December 1992, as well as your earlier note of 26 October 1992, drawing particular attention to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 778 (1992) of 2 October 1992, by which all States were requested to convey to you information needed for the effective implementation of that resolution.

On behalf of my Government I have the honour to inform you that the Republic of San Marino will fully adhere to all the necessary measures to be taken in order to implement the above-mentioned resolution.

(Signed) Pier Giovanni GUARDIGLI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/25384
9 March 1993
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of new developments with regard to the continuing Iraqi assertions that Kuwait belongs to Iraq. I do so because of the danger that such claims pose to the security and stability of the Gulf region and because they are irrefutable proof of the aggressive designs of the Iraqi regime against Kuwait and a flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

As you know, the President of the Security Council made an introductory statement at the formal meeting of the Council held on Monday, 23 November 1992, that was devoted to an assessment of Iraq's compliance with the specific obligations imposed by the relevant Security Council resolutions. In that statement, the President, on behalf of the members of the Council, expressed dismay at the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Iraqi regime recalling past Iraqi claims to Kuwait. The President also indicated that the members of the Council firmly rejected any suggestion that tended to dispute the existence of Kuwait.

Depite the demand of the members of the Security Council and their emphasis on the danger posed by its claims to Kuwait and on the need for it to desist from such claims as counterproductive to the achievement of peace in the region, the statements emanating from the Iraqi regime have continued in the same vein and have perhaps even become more strident than in the past. For purposes of illustration, and without attempting an exhaustive enumeration, the following can be cited:

- David Frost's telephone interview with Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister of the Iraqi regime, on Sunday, 31 January 1993, revealed the true nature of Iraq's purely outward and tactical compliance with the relevant resolutions with a view to securing an end to the economic sanctions and then resuming its well-known policies of aggression. This is evidenced by the following facts:

  - The answers of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Iraqi regime to the questions put to him were evasive and vague, and they raise

a number of questions. When asked if, when he had said on a previous occasion that the Kuwait chapter was closed, he had meant that he recognized Kuwait as an independent sovereign State, he answered that he would stand by what he had said before and did not wish to elaborate on the question because that might distort the Iraqi position at present and he did not wish it to be considered from that angle.

- When asked if that answer meant that Iraq had no new ambitions with regard to Kuwaiti territory, he answered that at present Iraq's position was to accept resolution 687.

We and the members of the Security Council are entitled to ask the reason for this vagueness and the meaning of the statement that he did not wish to elaborate on the question because that might distort the Iraqi position. What is the Iraqi position on this question? What does Tariq Aziz mean by his answer that at present Iraq's position is to accept resolution 687? Does that mean that there are other positions that Iraq intends to adopt in future with regard to the resolution?

We believe that Iraq's true and manifest position with regard to these questions is explicitly and unequivocally expressed in the statements on the subject of Kuwait made repeatedly in its information media and by Iraqi officials. The article on Kuwait recently published on the front page of the Iraqi newspaper Al-Jumhuriyah on 28 February 1993 perhaps reflects the true conviction of the Iraqi leadership. The newspaper, a mouthpiece of the Iraqi Government, states that:

> "Kuwait is a precious and beloved part of the national territory, and it first achieved its freedom when it returned to the fold of the nation on 2 August 1990, the day of the reconquest of Kuwait by the Iraqi forces."

The newspaper goes on to say:

> "Kuwait was not liberated from Iraq but was separated from it only to fall under colonial occupation on 28 February 1991. The Kuwaitis should be ashamed to celebrate the liberation of Kuwait, because it still remains an integral part of Iraq."

The entire world recognizes the falsity of the Iraqi claims that Kuwait belongs to Iraq and is aware of their purpose and their true nature. This fact is so obvious that even the Iraqi leaders themselves and their information media have been unable to ignore the true nature and purposes of these claims, based as they are on expansionism and ambition. On 27 February 1993, the newspaper Babil, whose editorial board is chaired by Udayy Saddam Hussein, son of the President of the Iraqi regime, revealed the major objective of these claims. It carried an article by a certain Abu Hatim entitled "The Question" that appears to be a true acknowledgement of what the Iraqis want of Kuwait. The writer asks:

"What if Kuwait were to remain in our possession? Does not this precious goal and great objective deserve such sacrifices? Kuwait, with the oil and world reserves that its territory contains, with what it adds to Iraq's budget and its oil stocks and with its buildings and institutions, maritime supplies and ports and related facilities, is, in the long-term, the answer."

The author of the article concludes his question by confirming a fact still denied by the Iraqi leadership, namely the deliberate theft and pillage of Kuwaiti property belonging to the Government and private sectors, and he gives the reason that all such property has not been returned when he writes:

"Kuwait is both presently at our disposal and not at our disposal. Everything built since the aggression has been built with materials partly originating in Kuwait."

This testimony from the Iraqi information media deserves to be included in the documentation of the Compensation Commission.

You must be aware that persistence in such an approach on the part of the Iraqi regime has the goal of keeping the Gulf region in a state of tension and instability. The Iraqi claims cannot be ignored by saying that they are destined for internal consumption or that they represent talk of past history, as asserted by the Deputy Prime Minister to the members of the Security Council on 23 November 1992. Even if that were so, they still impinge on the sovereignty and independence of Kuwait, a Member State of the United Nations and of the League of Arab States. Furthermore, over and above their defiance and rejection of the substance of the Security Council resolutions in their legal and political interpretations, such claims poison Iraqi public opinion with lies that will most assuredly have adverse repercussions on the future security and stability of the region.

We do not for a moment doubt that the Security Council will condemn in the strongest terms the reiteration of such Iraqi claims and will consider them an unequivocal retraction of the unconditional acceptance of resolution 687 (1991). The Security Council, on the basis of its responsibility for peace and security in the world, must therefore take appropriate measures to ensure Iraq's compliance with the letter and substance of its relevant resolutions, principally by desisting forthwith from reiterating such claims as constitute defiance of the Council and of the international community and by respecting the independence and sovereignty of Kuwait within its internationally recognized borders.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 8 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF RWANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Rwanda to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit to him herewith in an annex the text of the joint communiqué issued at the end of the high-level meeting between the Government of the Rwandese Republic and the Rwandese Patriotic Front, held at Dar-es-Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania) from 5 to 7 March 1993.

In this connection, the Permanent Mission of Rwanda to the United Nations wishes to draw the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the resumption of peace negotiations on 15 March 1993, as stipulated in Arusha.

The Permanent Mission of Rwanda to the United Nations would be grateful to the Secretary-General of the United Nations if he would distribute this note and its annex as documents of the Security Council.

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Annex

[Original: English/French]

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT THE END OF THE HIGH-LEVEL MEETING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RWANDESE REPUBLIC AND THE RWANDESE PATRIOTIC FRONT, HELD IN DAR-ES-SALAAM FROM 5 TO 7 MARCH 1993

1. The delegations of the Government of the Rwandese Republic and of the Rwandese Patriotic Front, led respectively by His Excellency Mr. Dismas Nsengiyaremye, Prime Minister of the Rwandese Republic, and by Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, Chairman of the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF), met in Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, from 5 to 7 March 1993, under the auspices of the Prime Minister and First Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Honourable John S. Malecela, representing the Facilitator, to discuss matters related to the consolidation of the cease-fire agreement and to the creation of an atmosphere conducive to the resumption of the Arusha peace talks.

2. At the conclusion of their talks, the two Parties agreed as follows:

Commitment to a negotiated settlement

A. The two Parties solemnly declared that the conflict in Rwanda can be resolved only by peaceful means, and, in this regard, reaffirmed their commitment to a negotiated settlement within the framework of the Arusha negotiations.

B. They reiterated their acceptance of all protocols and agreements concluded as part of the Arusha peace process as binding, and also undertook to respect those to be concluded on the outstanding issues.

Consolidation of the cease-fire agreement

C. The two Parties, on the basis of the recommendations adopted at the meeting in Bujumbura between the political parties participating in the Government and the RPF, held from 25 February 1993 to 2 March 1993, reaffirmed their commitment to respect the N'sele Cease-Fire Agreement, as amended in Arusha on 12 July 1992, and undertook to restore and consolidate the cease-fire on the following terms:

I. The effective date for the cessation of hostilities shall be Tuesday, 9 March 1993 at midnight, Rwanda time.

II. The identification and mapping of the positions of the Rwandese armed forces by the Neutral Military Observer Group (NMOG) shall be carried out from 10 to 13 March 1993.

III. The Rwandese armed forces shall remain in the positions so identified and mapped.

IV. Foreign troops shall withdraw and shall be replaced by a neutral international force which shall be organized under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations and, in accordance with article II.6 of the Agreement signed on 12 July 1992, shall have a humanitarian mission. This force shall normally be based in Kigali and its task shall be to help allay the fears and, in particular, ensure the security, of the expatriates wherever they may be.

V. The two Parties agreed on the modalities of the implementation of the preceding paragraph. These mandates are contained in a confidential document known to the Facilitator.

VI. By 13 March 1993, the Rwandese Government shall suspend and dismiss and, without prejudice to judicial proceedings, take any other administrative measures against all public officials who were directly or indirectly involved in, or who failed to prevent, massacres or other acts of intercommunal violence. The measures to be implemented by this date are the ones recommended in the Evaluation Commission report and in respect of recent flagrant cases. The RPF shall provide a list of other officials deemed to fall into the same category, and the Government of Rwanda shall take appropriate measures, after evaluation of each case, by 31 March 1993.

VII. The withdrawal of the Rwandese Patriotic Front forces to positions they occupied before 8 February 1993, shall take place under the supervision of the NMOG between 14 and 17 March 1993.

VIII. Upon non-compliance with the above agreed modalities, both or one of the Parties may request the Facilitator and/or the Secretary-General of OAU to be seized with the matter.

IX. The resumption of the Arusha negotiations on the outstanding issues shall take place on Monday, 15 March 1993. The negotiations should be completed within three weeks, and a Peace Agreement should be signed by the first week of April 1993.

X. The Secretary-General of OAU, in his capacity as the supervisor of the NMOG, shall be requested to extend the mandate of the NMOG and to mobilize additional resources to enable it to fulfil its mission.

Negative radio propaganda and war preparations

3. In order to contribute to the creation and enhancement of the necessary atmosphere conducive to the continuation of the peace process, the two Parties undertook to refrain from engaging in negative propaganda through any public media or through public meetings likely to incite people to hatred and violence and undermine national reconciliation. They also undertook to desist from fresh recruitment, the acquisition of new weaponry intended for supply to the forces in the field and the distribution of arms to the civilian population. In this regard, the NMOG should ensure the strict monitoring of the activities of the two forces in their respective zones.

Displaced persons

4. The two Parties expressed concern over the plight of the displaced persons, in particular women and children, who are the most vulnerable. In this regard, they committed themselves to providing adequate security and protection to the displaced persons. They undertook to create corridors of tranquillity in the conflict zones to facilitate the transportation and delivery of relief supplies to the displaced persons. The two Parties also undertook to create the necessary conditions for the early return of the displaced persons to their homes.

5. The two Parties reiterated their appeal to the international community and to humanitarian agencies to provide increased and adequate relief assistance to the displaced persons.

Conclusion

6. The two Parties expressed their heartfelt gratitude to the Facilitator, His Excellency Mr. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, and to the Government and people of Tanzania for their commitment to, and support in, the search for peace in Rwanda, as well as for the warm hospitality accorded to them.

7. Lastly, the two Parties expressed their appreciation to the current Chairman of OAU, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, to the Secretary-General of OAU, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, and to all observer countries and organizations for their invaluable support and assistance.

DONE at Dar-es-Salaam on 7 March 1993.

For the Government of the Rwandese Republic:

(Signed) Dismas NSENGIYAREMYE
Prime Minister of the
Rwandese Republic

For the Front Patriotique Rwandais:

(Signed) Col. Alexis KANYARENGWE
Chairman of the
Rwandese Patriotic Front

In the presence of the representative of the Facilitator (the United Republic of Tanzania):

(Signed) The Honourable John S. MALECELA
Prime Minister and First Vice-President
of the United Republic of Tanzania

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9 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the order of Comrade Kim Jong Il, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, which was issued on 8 March 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Permanent Representative

Annex

Order of Comrade Kim Jong Il, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, dated 8 March 1993

In spite of the strong protest and denunciation by all the Korean people and the world's revolutionary people who love peace and oppose war, the United States imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique have at last started an adventurous joint military exercise, "Team Spirit 93".

The war exercise "Team Spirit", conducted jointly by the United States imperialists and their south Korean puppets, is thoroughly aggressive in its content and character. It is a preliminary war and a test nuclear war aimed at a surprise, preemptive strike at the northern half of our Republic.

The staging of the joint military exercise "Team Spirit 93" at a time when the Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-aggression, Cooperation and Exchange and the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization to remove the danger of a nuclear war have been adopted and made effective on the Korean peninsula is an act of extremely dangerous and grave military provocation that can never be justified.

The United States imperialists are now conducting a war exercise reeking heavily with powder smoke by bringing a large number of new-type fighters and warships equipped with nuclear weapons and various other means of nuclear strike into the Korean peninsula and the waters surrounding it, and by mobilizing more than 200,000 aggressive troops including the "quick reaction deployment force" from the United States mainland, Guam, Hawaii, Japan and other United States military bases in the Asia and Pacific region.

As a result of the aggressive joint military exercise "Team Spirit 93" launched by the United States imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, a hair-trigger situation has been created in our country in which a war may break out at any minute.

All the compatriots in the north, south and abroad who eagerly desire the independent and peaceful reunification of their country cannot repress the surging feelings of hatred for and resentment at the United States imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique who are staging again the joint war exercise, "Team Spirit 93", ignoring the sincere efforts made by our Party and the Government of our Republic to ease the tension in the country, ensure peace and denuclearize the Korean peninsula.

All our compatriots are scathingly condemning the war exercise as an intolerable act of crime against peace and reunification.

The United States imperialists are watching for a chance to provoke a new war by mobilizing all types of modern weaponry, with the spearhead of their aggression directed at the northern half of our Republic, but they are grossly mistaken.

The Korean people is not a people who would be frightened by the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises the enemy is staging by throwing in hundreds

of thousands of troops and weapons of mass destruction, and ours is not an army that would shrink back for fear of war.

Today we have the heroic Korean people and the People's Army, each soldier of which is a match for a hundred foes.

They defeated the 1-million-strong Kwantung army of the Japanese imperialists even in the snowstorms of Mount Paektu and the armies of the imperialist United States and its 15 satellite States in the fatherland liberation war.

We also have the strength of the leader, the Party and the people united in one mind and the unbreakable force of the blood-sealed ties of kinship between the Army and the people.

Our People's Army has now been strengthened into invincible, revolutionary armed forces equipped with modern means of attack and defence, the entire people are under arms and the whole country has become fortified. We are fully prepared for annihilating whatever aggressors at a blow.

Our people, who hold dear the independence of the nation and peace of the country, do not want war, but we will not beg for peace at the expense of our dignity.

If the United States imperialists and the south Korean puppets provoke a new war, our people and the People's Army will fight to the last for the sake of the Party, the leader and our style of socialism centred on the popular masses that has been achieved at the cost of blood, thus dealing a crushing blow to the aggressors and exalting the dignity and honour of heroic Korea once again.

The enemy must know clearly that he cannot trample upon an inch of land and a blade of grass in our Republic with impunity.

In view of the grave situation prevailing in our country owing to the machinations of the United States imperialists and the south Korean puppets to provoke another war and as self-defensive measures for safeguarding the security of our Republic and people, I order as follows:

1. The whole country, all the people and the entire Army shall switch over to a semi-war stage from 9 March 1993.

2. All the soldiers of the three services of the Korean People's Army - army, navy and air force - and of the Korean People's Security Forces and all the members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Young Red Guards shall watch sharply every movement of the enemy with high revolutionary vigilance and be fully alert for action to crush the enemy at a stroke should he attack us at any moment.

3. All the people shall firmly equip themselves with our Party's Juche-oriented view on war and, with a hammer and sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other, make a great upswing in the Socialist economic construction.

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LETTER DATED 8 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 8 March 1993 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 8 March 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to inform you of a serious matter that recently came to light when, in its issue of 2 March 1993, a copy of which I am transmitting to you, the British publication Mideast Mirror reported that a unit of the Israeli Army had intended to assassinate President Saddam Hussein and that for two years the Israeli army command had been gathering information on the movements of President Saddam Hussein, with United States assistance, by means of reconnaissance aircraft and satellites.

Mideast Mirror states that on 5 November last an electronically guided bodyheat-seeking missile equipped with sensitive tracking devices exploded at a training site at the Tze'elim base in the Negev desert killing five members of a special training unit of the Israeli army that was conducting drills in southern Israel with a view to assassinating President Saddam Hussein.

Mideast Mirror indicates that Major-General Amiram Levine, commander of the Israeli team charged with carrying out the assassination, had intended to lead a personal attack inside Iraq relying on the information gathered by the Israeli army command on the movements of President Saddam Hussein, with United States assistance, by means of satellites and reconnaissance aircraft.

The world information media have carried this information, which arouses strong indignation and anger by exposing the existence of criminal policies, acts and intentions that are incompatible with all international and moral principles, norms and laws.

The Government of the United States of America has been sending a U-2 spy-plane to fly about in Iraqi airspace since 12 August 1991. Not one week has elapsed since that time in which the United States spy-plane in question did not commit three or four violations of Iraq's airspace on the pretext of performing reconnaissance functions for the United Nations Special Commission. Furthermore, the United States U-2 spy-plane violates Iraqi airspace from a base in Saudi Arabia.

Iraq has protested in the strongest terms against these acts of espionage and has condemned them in the letters addressed to you by its Minister for Foreign Affairs. As of 3 March 1993, there had been 59 such letters referring to 118 violations of Iraq's airspace by the United States spy-plane in question.

In all of these letters, we have stated that the United States U-2 spy-plane is being used for purposes other than those established by the Security Council and that its activities are prejudicial to the sovereignty and security of Iraq.

We are providing you today with further proof of what we have told you in the past. The information published by Mideast Mirror has been reported by much of the world's press and information media, including the Israeli

newspaper Ha'aretz in its edition of 4 March 1993, British newspapers such as The Sunday Times and the American television network CNN, and all of them confirm that the despicable Israeli scheme to assassinate President Saddam Hussein relied on United States assistance provided by means of reconnaissance aircraft and satellites.

We reiterate our official request for a halt to the use of the United States U-2 spy-plane by the Special Commission, because this aircraft is in fact being used for purposes other than those established by the Security Council and because its activities pose a threat to Iraq's sovereignty and security. It should be recalled that Iraq has on a number of occasions proposed alternatives that would meet the wishes of the Special Commission without impinging on Iraq's sovereignty and security.

I request you to have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said Al-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

Enclosure

[Original: English]

MIDEAST Mirror

Training accident foiled plan b; Israel to kill Saddam Hussein

Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein was the real target of the elite IDF strike force which was thwarted by a training accident in southern Israel last November, reliable sources told *Mideast Mirror* in London.

In the November 5, 1992 mishap at Tze'elim in the Negev, an errant missile killed five members of the would-be hit team outright. Six others were wounded.

The sources said state-of-the-art "bodyheat-seeking missiles with special sensors and targeting electronics were to have been used by the IDF special unit commanded by Maj.-Gen. Amnun Levine to launch a pinpoint attack on Saddam inside Iraq, after two years of information-gathering on his moves with assistance from U.S. satellites and intelligence aircraft."

Members of the IDF elite unit would have been supported by a specially equipped aircraft from which senior IDF officers would have monitored the operation.

The term "special" or "elite" unit is used in the IDF to describe units selected and trained for special operations and dangerous missions behind enemy lines.

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The sources had no explanation of what exactly went wrong to cause the accident at Tze'elim in what was intended as the "final rehearsal" for the attempt to kill the Iraqi leader. But they said "most of the 11 members of the unit who were killed or injured by the missile were posing as Saddam and his immediate entourage" during the exercise.

The sources were not sure whether Israel, Iraq's main Scud target during the 1991 Gulf war, would have claimed responsibility if the operation had not been aborted at its penultimate stage.

They noted that "the purpose of the IDF exercise at Tze'elim was not ordinary. It was not to rehearse the assassination of Hizbollah leader Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah on the outskirts of Beirut. This version was deliberately leaked to the foreign press as part of a disinformation campaign to cover up the real target — Saddam.

"Eight months before the Tze'elim accident, Israel broke with precedent and took responsibility for the killing of Nasrallah's predecessor Sheikh Abbas Musawi in a helicopter ambush which did not require either an elite force or special training."

They said "because there was more to the accident at Tze'elim than meets the inexpert eye, heavy censorship was used to prevent all the details being divulged in public."

The sources added that only a "very sensitive and sophisticated mission to assassinate Saddam Hussein could have attracted so many top brass to the ill-fated drill, including Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Ehud Barak, Deputy Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Amnon Shahak, Chief of Military Intelligence Maj.-Gen. Uri Saguy, and the commander of the operation, Maj.-Gen. Levine."

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LETTER DATED 8 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our letters on the subject, the most recent of which was letter No. 1/6/45 dated 1 February 1993, I wish to transmit to you herewith a list showing the 4,750 miscellaneous unexploded bombs, projectiles and missiles found and disposed of in the various parts of Iraq over the period from 1 to 28 February 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex containing the above-mentioned list circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Number of miscellaneous unexploded bombs, projectiles and missiles dealt with by disposal teams of the civil defence departments in all governorates, 1-28 February 1993

	Governorate	Number
1.	Baghdad	12
2.	Ninawa	202
3.	Basra	65
4.	Babil	275
5.	Najaf	807
6.	Karbala	1
7.	Anbar	2 734
8.	Maysan	--
9.	Salah al-Din	--
10.	Diyala	--
11.	Wasit	29
12.	Ta'mim	--
13.	Dhi Qar	21
14.	Qadisiyah	3
15.	Muthanna	601
	Total	4 750

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit a copy of the message from His Excellency Mr. Venancio de Moura, Minister of External Relations of the Republic of Angola, to the Secretary-General, and with the request that it be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Afonso VAN DUNEM "MBINDA"
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

100393

Annex

Letter dated 5 March 1993 from the Minister of External Relations of Angola addressed to the Secretary-General

In pursuance of paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993, the Government of Angola regrets advising that, regardless of all the efforts expended by it, by the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II), through the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General, and by the observers of the Angolan peace process, no real progress towards the implementation of the Peace Accords has been made to the present time.

As is publicly known and has been corroborated by all the participants in the peace process (see attached communiqué from the "Troika" meeting of the observer countries from Lisbon (enclosure I), statement by the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General from Addis Ababa (enclosure II), and communiqué from the observers, also from Addis Ababa (enclosure III); the absence of such progress is due to the delegation of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) not having appeared at the first Addis Ababa meeting mandated for immediate re-establishment of the cease-fire, as called for in paragraph 3 of the cited resolution, and not having shown up at the second meeting, thereby failing to fulfil its prior commitment to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and not responding to the efforts and guarantees which, from Addis Ababa, all the delegations present made a point of reiterating.

In view of the gravity of the military situation in Angola, where UNITA's leadership, with the support of certain countries in the region, insists on stepping up its armed attacks and preventing the functioning of the country's legitimate democratic institutions and UNITA's refusal to re-establish a significant political dialogue demonstrating its will to abide, without exception, by the Peace Accords, the Government of Angola reaffirms its position vis-à-vis resolution 804 (1993):

1. It remains available for re-establishing immediately respect for the cease-fire and a permanent, significant dialogue with UNITA, with a view to drawing up a clear timetable for the full implementation of the Peace Accords, mainly by making use of the mechanisms provided for therein;

2. It assures total cooperation and collaboration with regard to the international guarantees provided for in the Peace Accords, reaffirming in particular, as established in the Namibe Declaration, its interest in the qualitative and quantitative strengthening of the United Nations role;

3. It requests, under the terms of paragraph 18 of resolution 804 (1993), that the Security Council consider all appropriate measures for assuring full implementation of the Peace Accords, making UNITA in particular, respect the electoral results, return to the Angolan Armed Forces, vacate all the provincial towns occupied by force, and put an end to the hostilities unleashed by it even before confirmation of the electoral results by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on 17 October 1992;

4. It also requests from the entire international community, under the terms of paragraph 7 of the same resolution, the technical and economic assistance necessary for the reconstruction and development of the country.

5. It also considers that the Security Council must take into account, besides the reports of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the positions of the peace process observer countries that are reported in the communiqué of the Lisbon meeting (enclosure I).

Ministry of External Relations
of the Republic of Angola

(Signed) Venancio DE MOURA

Enclosure I

Communiqué of the "Troika" released on 1 March 1993 concerning Addis Ababa II

The representatives of the observer countries of the peace process in Angola have confirmed that, due to UNITA's failure to meet its commitment to travel to Addis Ababa, the second meeting between delegations of the Government of Angola and of UNITA, organized under United Nations auspices, has not materialized.

They also confirmed the presence in the Ethiopian capital of the remaining participants in the meeting, in particular that of the Government of Angola.

Thus, all efforts developed previously on that same spot by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and by the Government of Angola for the holding of this meeting, in particular to assure the UNITA delegation of the travel and security conditions demanded by the leadership of that party and guaranteed by the Government, have come to naught.

In the sequence of what was agreed on in the latest meeting of the observers at the political level, held in Lisbon, the representatives of the observer countries will now proceed with consultations in the respective capitals with a view to taking a position vis-à-vis continuation of the conflict that prevents full-scale application of the Peace Accords for Angola and UNITA's refusal to show up at the second Addis Ababa meeting.

Enclosure II

Statement to the press made by Mrs. Margaret J. Anstee, Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Angola, on 1 March 1993

Yesterday morning, I was informed by two UNITA representatives present here, coming out of Angola, that they had received, the night before, a telephone call from General Manuvakola, the head of the UNITA delegation to the talks on peace in Angola that were to have begun on 26 February. General Manuvakola expressed his thanks to UNAVEM for the efforts made to supply transportation and the safety guarantees to enable the participation of his delegation in the meeting. However, UNITA's leadership still considered that the danger involved was too great, in view of the fact that the provisions made implied prior communication of the time and place of departure of the UNAVEM plane, and they preferred, therefore, to supply their own transportation, which would take several days and, seeing that they could not specify a precise date for the arrival of their delegation, they requested a postponement of the meeting and reaffirmed that they continue to be deeply interested in taking part therein.

I explained to the UNITA representatives that a postponement sine die was not possible or acceptable and I reiterated my points of view that the provisions made by UNAVEM with regard to transport provided all necessary safety guarantees, as well as my appeal of the previous day for an immediate truce throughout the national territory, which should completely dispel such worries.

At my suggestion, the UNITA representatives met later with the government delegation. I also had personal meetings with the government delegation and with the representatives of the three observer countries of the Peace Accords. Last night, in a final meeting with UNITA representatives, I informed them that the United Nations wanted to receive by 9 a.m. today, a clear indication from the UNITA leadership that it would arrive here in time to enable the already delayed talks about peace to begin on Tuesday, 2 March. In case of a negative reply, even though I had assured them that the provisions were adequate, the meeting would be cancelled and the delegations of the Government, the three observer countries, and UNAVEM would return immediately to Angola. I explained clearly the very serious consequences of such a result and that UNITA would be considered responsible for the breakdown of the talks.

Very early this morning, the UNITA representatives informed me that their leadership, having discussed my message, still considered that the dangers were too great to use the UNAVEM plane. Although they had already made their own provisions, their delegation could not be in Addis Ababa in time to be able to begin the meeting tomorrow or even on Wednesday. They maintained, however, their request for postponement of the meeting without an exact date by which they could confirm definitively their availability. UNITA reiterated its desire to engage in peace talks.

These occurrences left me with no alternative but to cancel this second round of talks about peace in Addis Ababa. It is a decision I made with the

greatest regret. This result is a bitter deception for all of us engaged in the Angolan process, and especially for the Angolan people, who continue to be the victims of this savage war.

Many things depended on this meeting in Addis Ababa, the last in a series of aborted attempts to establish a cease-fire and put an end to the tragic cycle of violence and death in which Angola is once again immersed. Cancellation of the meeting represents an unhappy set-back to the prospects for peace in the near future. Although both the Government and UNITA have assured me of their commitment to dialogue and in seeking a political, not a military solution, it is difficult to conceive how these objectives can be achieved if it is not even possible, by reason of deep suspicion and lack of confidence, for the two parties to meet in the same place. In addition to this, each set-back of this kind aggravates the mutual resentment and makes the path to be travelled even more difficult.

In my Saturday statement, I described in detail the meticulous provisions made by the United Nations to assure the safe transport of the UNITA delegation to this location. In addition to this, these provisions were discussed with UNITA for more than a week before the date scheduled for the opening of the meeting. Although I may understand UNITA's preoccupation with the safety of its leaders, I can find no justification for its refusal to accept the guarantees furnished by UNAVEM, particularly when high-ranking military observers and other UNAVEM personnel were to have accompanied them.

It is truly tragic that this crucial meeting, on which so many hopes and fears depended, should have failed for a reason of this kind. I am grateful that the delegations of the Government and of the three observer countries of the Peace Accords had accepted the invitation of the United Nations to travel to Addis Ababa and had shown so much patience in these four days of waiting. The most injured, however, are the long-suffering people of Angola, who continue to endure the calamitous effects of the civil war and of the destruction, putting thousands of families in mourning, leaving other thousands mutilated and homeless, indiscriminately devastating the lives of young and old alike, and destroying the resources of a potentially rich country.

Given the collapse of the provisions made for this meeting, a cease-fire now appears further away than ever. However, I insisted that both parties should respond favourably to my 28 February appeal for a truce, particularly to make possible the furnishing of the desperately needed humanitarian assistance.

As for the next steps, I am informing the Secretary-General of what has happened and he, in turn, must inform the Security Council, which then will decide on the measures to be taken in the context of its resolution 804 (1993) adopted on 29 January 1993.

It must be clear to all, inside and outside Angola, that continuation of the military actions brings victory to no one, but only more death and destruction to a people who have already suffered more than a human being can bear. Unless this cycle of violence, vengeance and retaliation is abandoned, Angolans will face an even more desolate future. A human catastrophe of incalculable proportions is already tragically visible.

Despite this unhappy set-back in Addis Ababa, both Angolans and the international community must redouble their efforts to find a rapid solution. It is never too late for peace.

Last, but not the least, I would like to praise the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. Layashi Yaker, and all his dedicated collaborators, for their always effective and valuable support in maintaining the conditions necessary for holding the meeting during the entire weekend, and for their patience in facing the delays and the constant changes in plans. I offer you my apologies for all the inconveniences that we committed involuntarily and I thank you very cordially for your solidarity with our efforts to help Angola achieve peace.

Enclosure III

Communiqué

Delegations of the United States of America, the Russian Federation and Portugal, headed respectively, by the Deputy Secretary of State for African Affairs, Herman Cohen, by the Director of the African Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Gregory Karassin, and by the Secretary of State of Cooperation, Briosa e Gala, met in Lisbon on 23 February 1993, to discuss the latest development in the situation in Angola and to prepare the second meeting of direct talks between the Government of Angola and UNITA which will be held on 26 March 1993 in Addis Ababa under the auspices of the United Nations.

The three delegations reaffirmed that the only political way out for Angola's post-electoral crisis lies in the observance of, and compliance with, the Peace Accords signed in Lisbon on 31 May 1991, and that the elections of 29-30 September 1992 were, as confirmed by the United Nations, generally free and fair, acknowledging, therefore, the legitimacy of the democratic institutions resulting therefrom.

They agreed, also, on the essential role that the United Nations must perform in the implementation of the tasks necessary for a lasting solution of the present crisis in Angola.

Relative to the Peace Accords, the observers discussed specific measures for assuring and strengthening the necessary steps for the conclusion of the process.

In the first place, they agreed that the priority goal is the re-establishment of the cease-fire throughout the Angolan territory. The Government of Angola and UNITA must agree on a specific timetable for implementation of the cease-fire and reactivate the mechanisms provided for in the Peace Accords. However, they could immediately respond positively to the appeals for truce launched mainly by the International Red Cross and by the United Nations, with a view to the provision of urgent humanitarian assistance to the neediest Angolan populations.

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GENERAL

S/25390
10 March 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit the following message from H.E. Mr. Fernando Jose de Franca Dias Van-Dunem, President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Angola, with the request that it be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Afonso VAN DUNEM "MBINDA"
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Message dated 8 March 1993 from the President of the National Assembly of Angola

The National Assembly of the Republic of Angola, meeting currently in Luanda, having taken note of the United Nations Security Council meeting to discuss the situation in Angola;

Considering the urgent need for the implementation of Security Council resolution 804 (1993), which pointed to UNITA as the principal violator of the Peace Accords of Angola;

Considering the urgent need for the implementation of the guidelines contained in the communiqué of the "Troika" of observers of the Angolan peace process (United States of America, Portugal and the Russian Federation) in their recent meeting in Lisbon, in view of the manifest and continued failure on UNITA's part to abide by the peace process;

Considering that in complying with the Triple Zero option, the elected Angolan Government became a victim of that same option in view of UNITA's violations, with the assistance and intervention of some countries, in particular South Africa and the Republic of Zaire;

Considering the steady worsening of the war situation, with the systematic massacre of people, the destruction of cities and economic and social infrastructures, and the increasing suffering of the Angolans reduced to hunger, thirst and poverty;

It makes an urgent appeal to the United Nations Security Council so that it will take the steps that are required:

(a) To condemn unequivocally the aggressor and violator of the Peace Accords, of the pertinent Security Council resolutions, and of the decisions of the "Troika" of observers;

(b) To release the elected Angolan Government from compliance with the Triple Zero option, acknowledging the right to which it is entitled of having recourse to Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to guarantee the security of the defenceless people and the integrity of its borders;

(c) To provide for the adoption of effective international sanctions against UNITA if it does not stop the war immediately and if it fails to conclude, within a reasonable period, the unconditional withdrawal of its troops from all the areas and towns occupied after the 29-30 September 1992 elections, as well as its total billeting and disarmament, in this way creating the conditions for the resumption and conclusion of the Peace Accords.

The President of the National Assembly

(Signed) Fernando Jose de Franca Dias Van-Dunem

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10 March 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 MARCH 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I am pleased to transmit herewith two information bulletins concerning the steps taken by the Iraqi side during January and February 1993 pursuant to resolution 687 (1991) and the Memorandum of Understanding.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex I

Information bulletin

We give below a summary of the steps taken by the Iraqi side during January 1993 pursuant to resolution 687 (1991).

I. Inspection teams

1. Visit of the seventeenth nuclear inspection team (UNSCOM 49). The seventeenth nuclear inspection team, composed of eight inspectors and headed by Mr. Zifferero, visited the country from 25 to 31 January 1993. The team carried out inspections at the following sites:

(a) Visit to the Tuwaitha site, Tuesday, 26 January 1993

The visit covered the main depots, the 14-Tammuz reactor, the Wardiyah depots and a number of buildings, in addition to the radiochemical building, from which mechanical levers were moved to the main depots, which were then sealed.

During the visit, the seals and the seal numbers were reinspected, some photographs were taken, and the fuel cells in the core and tank of the 14-Tammuz reactor were checked.

(b) Visit to the Rabi' (Nida') Establishment, Wednesday, 27 January 1993

The visit covered all the workshops and buildings destroyed as a result of the United States missile attack on 17 January 1993, as well as the salvage and repair operations currently being carried out on the factory machinery in the Dijlah (Zaura') Establishment workshop. The seals formerly placed on some of the machines in the establishment were reinspected, and video films and still photographs were taken of the impact of the destruction and the activities currently undertaken to restore the establishment.

The head of the team stressed that the position of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was the application of the plan for future monitoring to some of the machinery and this Establishment, not its destruction.

(c) Visit to the Jazirah site, Thursday, 28 January 1993

The visit included the viewing of tanks and barrels of natural uranium residues and a visit to some destroyed factory buildings, as well as a visit to the machinery and equipment depots to check the seals.

The team held two meetings with the director of the factory for the purpose of finding out the future operations of the site. The team requested a study on the site's future activities. The study will be delivered to IAEA

at the end of next month. The head of the inspection team confirmed that all the equipment and materials at the site that had not been sealed might be utilized.

(d) Visit to the Tarmiyah site, the Nasr Establishment and the Hattin Establishment, Saturday, 30 January 1993 et seq.

Tarmiyah site

The purpose of the visit was to reinspect and photograph the seals and also to look at some of the chambers and take the numbers of the pumps of the sealed central cooling systems.

Nasr Establishment

The visit was a surprise one made for the purpose of looking at and photographing some of the seals that had been placed on the machines.

Hattin Establishment

The visit was for the purpose of looking at the aluminium piping, taking samples of it and photographing it.

(e) Sunday, 31 January 1993

Before its departure, the team visited the Nasr Establishment and then left the country at 11.30 a.m.

(f) Meetings

A number of meetings were then held between the inspection team and their Iraqi counterparts. The following matters were discussed:

(i) The IAEA working group requested the updating of the list of machinery, materials and equipment provided earlier by the Iraqi side. The Iraqi side provided the team with the updated list.

(ii) The IAEA working group requested the transportation of the liquid fuel from the Tarmiyah site to the Tuwaitha site. The Iraqi side handed over to the team a letter conveying its agreement to such transportation.

(iii) The Iraqi side requested that sealed pumps and parts of the cooling towers at the Nasr Establishment might be used. The Iraqi side handed over a letter to that effect to the inspection team, which promised to study it.

(iv) The question of the list of purchases was discussed, and the Iraqi side reiterated its request that a unified list should be drawn up by the Special Commission and IAEA containing all questions and inquiries about the nature of purchases, so that it could be discussed with the Iraqi side in a unified and definitive manner.

(v) The Iraqi side requested that permission be given to use some of the machinery that had been sealed by the inspection team but had a civilian industrial function, and the team promised to settle this matter in the near future.

(g) Statements

On 30 January 1993, the head of the inspection team stated to Agence France Presse that the team's one-week mission in Iraq had been good and fruitful.

2. Visit of the ballistic missiles inspection team (UNSCOM 48)

(a) On 25 January 1993, the ballistic missiles inspection team visited Iraq. The team was composed of four inspectors and headed by Mr. Azad Vekilov. With the team arrived a delegation from the Office of the Special Commission, composed by Mr. Nikita Smidovich, leader of the delegation, Mr. Achim Bierman and Mr. Scott Ritter.

(b) The team's visits focused on the Ibn al-Haytham research centre, with one visit to the Haswah site. The team is still carrying out its activities at the Ibn al-Haytham centre for the purpose of checking that the centre is not engaged in activities prohibited under resolution 687 (1991). The team's work at the Ibn al-Haytham centre is continuing for three more days.

(c) During its meeting with the delegation from the Office of the Special Commission and the head of the team, the Iraqi side said that there was no convincing justification, from the practical and scientific viewpoints, for allocating 30 days for the inspection of a recently established site which had already been visited by three inspection teams and an air reconnaissance team. The Iraqi side also addressed a letter to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission on 31 January 1993, stating that it had noted that this team had drawn up a programme for the inspection of the Ibn al-Haytham centre that differed from the work schedules of previous inspection teams. Nevertheless, the Iraqi authorities provided the necessary assistance to facilitate the team's mission, on the basis of resolution 687 (1991).

(d) The delegation from the office of the Special Commission made a surprise visit to the armour dismantling centre at Haswah, before leaving for Bahrain on 29 January 1993.

3. Chemical destruction team (UNSCOM 38)

The chemical destruction team has been working continuously at the Muthanna General Establishment since 18 June 1992. The team is overseeing operations for the destruction of chemical weapons and ammunition at this site.

4. Activities of the Special Commission helicopter unit

From 24 to 30 January 1993, the unit carried out the tasks entrusted to it. The Iraqi side cooperated with the unit, facilitated its work and provided security. The unit carried out seven flights to transport inspection teams, and the inspection and air reconnaissance teams made four flights during which six sites were reconnoitred and photographed.

II. Return of property

During this month (January 1993) the operation of the hand-over of military equipment belonging to the Air Force continued at the Iraqi hand-over point south of Safwan. The following were handed over:

1.	Mk 20 cluster-bomb mod 6	1,028
2.	Mk 82 Finz bombs	3,180
3.	Mk 84 Fiz bombs	544
4.	Mk 15 bombs mod 4	10
5.	Mk 84 cradle bombs	334

III. United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

Iraq continued to extend cooperation and provide facilities to the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM).

The Iraqi side withdrew the six Iraqi border police posts, and the report of the Secretary-General (S/25058/Add.1) mentioned, on 19 January 1993, that Iraq had withdrawn the above-mentioned police posts on 17 January 1993.

Annex II

Information bulletin

We give below a summary of the steps taken by the Iraqi side during January/February 1993 pursuant to resolution 687 (1991).

I. Inspections teams

1. Missiles inspection team (UNSCOM 48)

During this month, the team continued its work at the Ibn al-Haytham centre, having begun on 25 January 1993. The team is holding meetings with the centre's technicians and making rounds of inspection inside the divisions of the centre.

2. Missiles inspection team (UNSCOM 50)

The missiles inspection team (UNSCOM 50) arrived in Iraq on 12 February 1993. The team was composed of 13 inspectors and headed by the Frenchman Patrice Palanque. In the evening of the same day, the head of the team met with the Iraqi side and raised the question of foreign suppliers. The reply was that the Iraqi side is waiting to receive from the Special Commission a list of the questions relating to this subject, which must be in the form of a list submitted all at once. When we receive these questions, we shall consider them and study the response in a serious manner.

The team visited 20 different sites, including sites having no relation to resolution 687 (1991), such as the machinery and heavy agricultural equipment repair plant, a Department of the Baghdad Municipality, a technical institute and vocational centres for teaching students. The team followed the method of surprise visits in its inspection, and the number of surprise visits totalled 18.

The team was scheduled to leave the country on 22 February 1993, but it decided to extend its visit by one day so that it merged with UNSCOM 51, which arrived suddenly.

3. Missiles inspection team (UNSCOM 51)

UNSCOM 51 arrived in Iraq on 22 February 1993. The team was composed of 23 inspectors with various specializations and headed by the Russian Nikita Smidovich.

On the same day that it arrived, the team paid a surprise visit to the Yarmuk General Establishment and a military unit near the installation, as well as a missiles school in the Abu Ghraib area, after merging with team 50 inside the Yarmuk General Establishment.

The technical and practical preparations for this team's mission were careful and thorough, inasmuch as the work of the chemical destruction team was halted and it was withdrawn abruptly, on the grounds that it was necessary to do maintenance work on the team's equipment and vehicles. The work of the missiles team (UNSCOM 48) at the Ibn al-Haytham centre was halted for the same reason as mentioned above.

On the night UNSCOM 51 arrived, the inspectors prepared 16 small vehicles, in addition to ambulances and communications vehicles, and equipped them with communications materials, foodstuffs and other supplies, which indicated that the operation would be long and difficult. A number of the inspectors belonging to the chemical destruction team were also designated to drive some of the vehicles.

The inspection and air reconnaissance team demarcated two square areas to be reconnoitred, one of them on the following day. The time set for the take-off coincided with the departure of UNSCOM 50 from the hotel and the arrival of UNSCOM 51 from Bahrain, and it seemed as though the next operation was to be carefully arranged so that all these teams would converge in one place.

In fact, UNSCOM 51 proceeded to Baghdad immediately upon its arrival on 22 February 1993, with timing that ensured a meeting with UNSCOM 50 while the air reconnaissance team was over the Yarmuk General Establishment. At the same time, the United States U-2 spy plane overflew the same area.

All the Establishment's facilities were most carefully inspected, including bathrooms, lavatories and outside parks, for the purpose of stumbling on any article, however elementary, that might, even indirectly, be linked to the surface-to-surface missiles banned under resolution 687 (1991). The neighbouring training school and missile squadron were inspected by the same method and by helicopter overflight, but they found nothing at all, since Iraq complies with the above-mentioned resolution and has fulfilled all its commitments thereunder.

UNSCOM 50 and UNSCOM 51 left the country on 23 February 1993, for Bahrain.

4. Visit of the Vice-Chairman of the Special Commission

On 12 February 1993, the Deputy Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, Mr. Gordon, arrived in the country to follow up and monitor the tasks entrusted to the inspection teams present in the country. He visited Muthanna Establishment with the chemical destruction team (UNSCOM 27) and also accompanied the air reconnaissance team on two occasions.

On 13 February 1993, a meeting was held between the Director of the Military Manufacturing Corporation, Mr. Gordon, the head of UNSCOM 50 and his deputy. The Director of the Corporation focused on the following points:

(a) The readiness of the Iraqi side to cooperate with the Special Commission in implementing resolution 687 (1991);

(b) The readiness of the Iraqi side to give serious consideration to the subject of "suppliers" once the Special Commission had put forward a list of starting-points;

(c) The need for the Special Commission to fulfil its reciprocal obligations laid down in paragraph 22 of resolution 687 (1991); and a reference to the implementation of paragraph 14 of the same resolution.

5. Chemical destruction team (UNSCOM 38)

The chemical destruction team (UNSCOM 38) has been continuing its work at the Muthanna General Establishment since 18 June 1992. The team has continued during this month to supervise the destruction of chemical weapons and ammunition at the site.

6. Helicopter unit of the Special Commission

During the period from 1 to 24 February 1993, the unit has been carrying out the tasks assigned to it with cooperation and facilitation from the Iraqi side. The unit has made 17 flights to transport inspection teams, and the air reconnaissance team has made 14 flights, during which it has reconnoitred, inspected and photographed 27 sites.

II. Return of property

1. During this month (February 1993) the operation of the hand-over of military equipment belonging to the Air Force continued at the Iraqi hand-over point south of Safwan. The operation of the hand-over of all air equipment and weapons belonging to the Kuwaiti Air Force was completed on 16 February 1993, except for a damaged C-130 aircraft located at the Suwayrah airfield, since the repair companies' bids had not been received. That was as agreed on with the United Nations Representative in Baghdad.

2. On 28 February 1993, in the Safwan area, the operation of the first phase of the hand-over of heavy military equipment was begun. This operation includes Chieftain tanks, armoured and transport vehicles and artillery pieces of miscellaneous types and sizes. It will last for more than three months.